

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02910443

Three Blind Mice Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2020

Three Blind Mice Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	11,615	20,755
Investments	6	707	—
		<u>12,322</u>	<u>20,755</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	7	729,980	555,826
Cash at bank and in hand		555,785	422,317
		<u>1,285,765</u>	<u>978,143</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	680,881	558,762
		<u>604,884</u>	<u>419,381</u>
Net current assets			
		<u>617,206</u>	<u>440,136</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		2,903	2,903
		<u>614,303</u>	<u>437,233</u>
Net assets			
		<u>614,303</u>	<u>437,233</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Capital redemption reserve		2	2
Profit and loss account		614,299	437,229
		<u>614,303</u>	<u>437,233</u>
Shareholders funds			
		<u>614,303</u>	<u>437,233</u>

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Three Blind Mice Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 August 2020 ,
and are signed on behalf of the board by:

C I Page

Director

Company registration number: 02910443

Three Blind Mice Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 9-10 Charlotte Mews, London, W1T 4EF.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Consolidation

The company has taken advantage of the option not to prepare consolidated financial statements contained in Section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 on the basis that the company and its subsidiary undertakings comprise a small group.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Leasehold property	-	over the term of the lease
Equipment	-	25% straight line

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Investments in associates

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted. Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the associate arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Investments in joint ventures

Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted. Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the joint venture arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 19 (2019: 19).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	312,576	138,160	450,736
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2019	312,576	117,405	429,981
Charge for the year	—	9,140	9,140
At 31 March 2020	312,576	126,545	439,121
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2020	—	11,615	11,615
At 31 March 2019	—	20,755	20,755

6. Investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost	
At 1 April 2019	—
Additions	707
At 31 March 2020	707
Impairment	
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	—
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	707
At 31 March 2019	—

7. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	553,049	427,222
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	56,759	—
Other debtors	120,172	128,604
	729,980	555,826

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	—	6,269
Trade creditors	365,296	326,541
Corporation tax	58,718	12,635
Social security and other taxes	89,682	45,063
Other creditors	167,185	168,254
	<u>680,881</u>	<u>558,762</u>

9. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	543,750	693,750
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

10. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2020		
	Balance	Advances/ (credits) to the	Balance
	brought forward	director	outstanding
	£	£	£
C I Page	(2,150)	1,240	(910)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2019		
	Balance brought	Advances/ (credits) to the	Balance
	forward	director	outstanding
	£	£	£
C I Page	(4,954)	2,804	(2,150)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

11. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr C.I. Page throughout the current and previous year. Mr C.I. Page is the managing director and majority shareholder. The company has made a loan to Jelly Learn Limited, a company under the control of Mr Page, of £28,032 (2019 - £28,032) to help establish the company. Three Blind Mice Limited provides services to that company at normal commercial rates.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.